REGISTER, No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,070.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

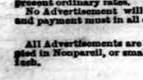
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. K. Withers, as above, SATURDAY, the th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

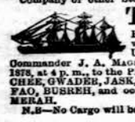
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AFRICA," 2032 Tons, 250 H.P. Commander J. Parsson, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, C. Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers or this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

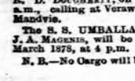


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. A. Mackens, on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 5th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porc Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. A. Mackens, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Provisions.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,109 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April. and by the

S S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

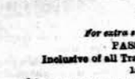
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	2,246 424	...March 15
OLYMPIA	2,050 424	... „ 30
INDIA	2,289 500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	... „ 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captain.	1878
(c) MONGOLIA	2932	530	A. Coleman	....11th Mar.
VERETIA	2726	450	W. D. Andrews	..18th do.
(c) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	....25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	..... 1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	..... 8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	..... 15th do
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	.. 22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	..... 29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	.... 13th do
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	..... 20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	..19th March.
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Orman	...16th „
THIBET	2563 400	J. H Torbock	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 459	W. W. Fentiman	..29th March.
SIAM	3009 500	G. N. Hector	....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Goodh, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the mid- April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* SUEZ CANAL SAILING ON OR ABOUT 22ND MARCH.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer PROPONTIS, Captain Dunn, has a full poop, and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents,
7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must beaddressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship MARAVAL, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE,—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The S. S. ZERBINO, Captain Dewdney, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED and will DISCHARGE in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

STOLEN, from the American Ship WINONA, on the NIGHT of MARCH 3RD, a BOAT about 22 feet long, painted White inside, and fitted for 5 oars. Any one giving information for the same will be rewarded. Apply to

G. L. BRAY, Captain Ship Winona,
Care of Jamsetjee Jehangeerjee, Dubash.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100	2 10
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1	8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17	0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1	12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20	0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

At the earnest solicitation of a large number of Citizens who were unable to gain admission to the Hall on Monday,

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS

WILL GIVE ONE

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

OF THEIR

MARVELLOUS AND WORLD-FAMED ENTERTAINMENT

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS..... Re. 1.
SECOND CLASS..... As. 8.

Seats can be secured in advance at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s without extra charge.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15 P.M.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS must present them before noon on SATURDAY, March 9th, as the Illusionists leave for Europe on Monday next.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS, MADE and PATENTED in AMERICA.

FOR COMPRESSING AIR and RAISING WATER for Irrigation and for Supplying Cities, Mills, Railway Tanks or Gardens.

AGENT FOR INDIA,
H. BALLANTINE,
Care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG STEAM COAL.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.

Terms as customary.

Further particulars can be ascertained on enquiry.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ART EXHIBITION FOR 1878.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the ART EXHIBITION for 1878 will be held TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at the School of Art at 5 p.m., to consider the business mentioned in the Circular forwarded to the Members, dated the 28th February last.

G. W. TERRY.
RIENZI WALTON.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for two months from 12th April. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for three months from 15th March. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storey BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill close to the sea, containing four Bedrooms. Rent only Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill from 1st April to 15th June. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba at present in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esquire. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT PROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per Share on the fully paid up Shares and Rs. 35-4 on the New Issues, being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable in Bronch or Bombay can be had at the Company's Office, Broach, on application.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!

ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna

Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lufka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of THE OOTACAMUND SERVICE WINE Company, 3 Sassoon Buildings, (opposite Mint and Town Hall), Bombay, the undernoted Champagne, all grown and made by G. Dufaut, Proprietor of the Chateau de Pierry, Epernay. The late King of Italy preferred these Wines to any other, and Henry Vizetelly, Wine Juror for Great Britain at Vienna Exhibition of 1873, says in his report drawn up at request of Her Majesty's Commissioners, that the Jury had no hesitation in awarding Medal to Dufaut and Co., of Pierry, &c., all the samples being remarkable for delicacy and bouquet.

Charles Tovey in his last edition of "Wine and Wine Countries," page 359, also passes the highest eulogium of Dufaut Champagne.

	per Doz. Qts.	Pints.
Sillery extra, extra dry ..... Rs.	29 8	16 0
Chateau de Pierry do ..... „	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux superior ..... „	32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality-dry ..... „	39 8	22 0
Vin de Cabinet, extra dry ..... „	44 0	
Vin de Reserve, „ „ ..... „	49 0	

Elphinstone Circle, March 5, 1878.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c. &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

GERMAN-SILVER CASED WATCHES, as used by the Indian Railway Companies, with thick flat crystal glass front, full-plate Lever Escapements, very strong and accurate timekeepers, full size, London made, cash Rs. 100.
Ditto, in best Electro-plated Case, cash Rs. 110.
Ditto, in solid Silver, cash Rs. 150.

The above Watches are splendid Time-keepers.

GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,

Of best English manufacture throughout, with Jewelled Movements, Lever Escapements, Gold Balances, plain or compensated, plain or richly engraved, or chased, Hunting or Half-hunting cases, or open flat crystal-face cases, with or without keyless movements, which enables the watch to be wound up, and hands set at the pendant, without having to open the watch, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash Rs. 300 to 500.

THE ALUMINIUM WATCH.

WITH KEYLESS MOVEMENT, Jewelled in many holes, and with crystal glass front and back, so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. It has a black dial which is very useful for seeing the time at night. Cash price Rs. 50.

We have the same watch in Silver case at Rs. 55 cash.

LADIES' GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

With best Horizontal Movements, Jewelled in many holes, in elegant Gold Hunting or Half-hunting cases, plain or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash prices, Rs. 100 to 280.

Elegant Enamelled Watches, with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs, with the same highly finished Jewelled movements, in stock, at cash prices, Rs. 120 to 350.

THE "DOUBLE DIAL AND TRAIN" SILVER HUNTING WATCH.

For showing at the same moment the times of two different places.

For instance, it will give local Calcutta time and Madras or Railway time, and is, therefore, a very useful Watch for all who travel much by Railway. In Silver case, Rs. 75 cash.

ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Articles :—

5 Bales of Cotton,
1 „ of Twist
2 Old Cotton Boats,
99 Bundles of Coir Yarn,

Picked up in the harbour, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March, at the Master Attendant's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, unless they are previously claimed and the charges thereon paid in conformity with Chapter V., Section 44 of the Indian Ports Act XII. of 1875 ; and at the same time about 57 cwt. of old Copper Sheathing and 5 cwt. of Metal Sheathing and Nails, will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 7th March 1878, at 4-30 o'clock P.M., HIS EXCELLENCY SIR R. TEMPLE, Baronet, G.C.S.I., Patron, in the Chair, to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 26th February 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOWSAREE TOWER OF SILENCE.

ON THURSDAY, March 7th, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Colaba at 8 p.m., calling at Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churney Road, Grant Road, Bandora, and Udwara for Nowsaree and return from Nowsaree at 9 p.m. on March 8.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets will be issued by this train at a single fare the double journey and will be available to return by the Special Train on the 8th and by any other Train on and after the 9th until the 14th inclusive.

For further particulars see the Hand Bills exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, March 1, 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 578 of 1874.

BHAI MIYA Bin ALLY SAHEB MULLEKUR, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ally Oomer Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

BUNNEEBEE, wife of AHMED SAHEB KEVAL, residing at Ally Oomer Street, and FUZLOODEEN bin AHMED SAHEB KEVAL, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pareli Road, without the Fort, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the Third day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of HAFIZ AHMED SAHEB bin MAHOMED HOOSSAIN MULLEKUR, otherwise known as Ahmed Saheb Mullekur, deceased, late of Bombay, Konknee Mahomedan Inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings of the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Thirty-first day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Dated this twenty-third day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp Price—FOUR ANNAS.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT ; experience in Office of large works preferred. Apply stating salary expected, &c, to

THE AGENT,
Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Gadarwara, C.P.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs.	18 8
SPARKLING HOCK	„	25
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	„	25

TERMS—CASH.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe ..... Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac ..... „	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc ..... „	24½	do.
Cantemerle ..... „	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave ..... Rs.	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1 ..... „	19	do.
Do. Superior ..... „	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim ..... Rs.	16	per doz. Qts
Geisenheim ..... „	19	do.
Scharlachberg ..... „	28	do.
Liebfraumilch ..... „	32	do.
Rauenthal ..... „	37½	do.
Rosenheim Rohnberg ..... „	35	do.
Rudesheimberg ..... „	41	do.
Marcobrunner ..... „	44	do.
Hochheim Dom Dechaney ..... „	45	do.
Steinberg ..... „	48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac ..... Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux ..... „	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne ..... „	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite ..... Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... „	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE,

H. Piper & Co. ..... Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier ..... „	41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Ballar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH MARCH 1878.

THERE is nothing in the political telegrams received to-day to indicate any change in the position, but if anything there is a slightly less confident feeling here, the general idea being that it will be unsafe to accept peace as at all certain until the Conference of the Great Powers has discussed the Russian conditions.

Commercial advices from home of yesterday's date were all of a more hopeful tone, on the strength, of course, of the signing of the Treaty of Peace. After the first blush of the news is over, however, it is not at all unlikely that a slight reaction may be apparent, as has been the case here. Consols have advanced from 95½ to 95⅞, and French Rentes from 109½ to 109¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged. Fours 82¼; Fours-and-a-half, 82½; Fives-and-a-half, 90¼. The London General Produce Markets have not altered in any way, and the same may be said of Seeds; but Wheat, while reported by Reuter Is. lower on the spot, is quoted partially 6d. per quarter higher to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, according to Reuter, opened steady and closed strong, the day's sales being 15,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except for an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Private advices, however, while confirming the activity in the early part of the day, advise a quieter feeling at the close, with a slight reaction in prices. This is easily explainable by the unexpectedly large receipts during the previous two days at the American ports, a hint of which had probably reached Liverpool before the close of business; moreover, the Manchester Piece Goods Market had evidently failed to respond to the improvement in the raw staple, Reuter's report being "less depressed but not much doing." The heavy fall which has taken place to-day in Exchange on this side will certainly not tend to improve matters, and should the American receipts continue on a liberal scale, even a more settled appearance in politics could scarcely improve Cotton to any material extent.

The New York telegram of yesterday's date quotes ready Mid. Uplands ¼ and May shipment 1-16 cent per lb. higher, the result probably of the better accounts from Liverpool. We are curious, however, to see the after-effect of the heavy receipts at the ports, which now show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	33,000	8,000	19,000
Three days' do.	43,000	12,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,596,000	3,568,000	3,518,000

A sudden relapse has taken place in the position of the Silver Market in London. Reuter calls the price unquotable, but there are private telegrams in quoting 54⅜d., a decline of ⅛d. per ounce. At first sight it is difficult to account for such a sudden fall, and we have not heard any definite reason assigned for it here, but in all probabi-lity it will be found that the greater portion of the previous rise was due to speculative buying on the strength of the American "Silver Bill," and now that the Bill has been passed without tempting real buyers to come into the market, while the sudden increase in the Council drawings cuts off the demand for remittance to India, speculators find themselves unable to realize. In such a position, if we read it correctly, it is difficult to say how far a movement may go, but we must not forget that the American coinage will eventually have a steadying effect, and should a decline go much further it will be no matter for surprise if we see an equally sharp reaction.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at a decline of 1-16d., but the feeling was very weak, and on the actual state of the Silver Market at home becoming known, and telegrams coming to hand from Calcutta reporting the market there irregular at Is. 9d. to 1-16 for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, a further drop of 1-16d. to 1d. was established. Even at the decline no very great amount of business has been done as the Banks have been unwilling drawers throughout, while private sellers seem inclined to hold off in expectation of a further fall. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight...	Is. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ¼ per cent. premium and for 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount is still the nominal quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and weaker. Rates are somewhat irregular, being based on the small operations of private investors. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94¾ to ¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET continues very quiet without important fluctuations. Bank shares remain unaltered, as also are Press Companies, and in Land shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Canonings. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but generally unaltered. We quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Alexandra, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Khandeish Spinning, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petitt, while there is a decline of Rs. 50 in Sholapore Spinning and Weaving.

COTTON opened this morning with a decidedly strong appearance, sellers showed little disposition to do business, and an advance of Rs. 2 per candy was generally named. In the course of the day, however, an easier feeling became apparent, buyers declined to go on at the advanced rates and a portion of the morning's rise was lost. The actual transactions during the day have not been large, nor are they likely to be until our prices come near to Liverpool arrival quotations again. We quote:—

Good Ringnaghaut.....Rs.	202	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach ..... "	202	"	"
Good Omra ..... "	187	"	"
F. G. F. " ..... "	181	"	"
G. F. " ..... "	176	"	"
Fair " ..... "	159	"	"

FREIGHTS remain dull and practically unaltered. By steamer for Liverpool ready shipment has been done at £1-8-9 up to the 20th instant at £1-10, and for shipment up to the end of the month at £2-12-6 per ton. By sail for Liverpool £1-15 remains the current rate, but there is next to nothing doing. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS remain without trace of improvement. Both from first hands and the Bazaar clearances are small in the extreme and prices are nominally unchanged.

COALS are quiet, and in the absence of business we cannot report any alteration in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SARMATIAN, 1,197 tons, Captain J. O. Reaume, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE STEAM SHIP TUSCANY, 1,063 tons Captain H. A. Gough, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo

THE STEAM SHIP COSMOPOLITAN, 1,017 tons, Captain R. Hitchman, sailed yesterday for Bassein in ballast.

THE STEAM SHIP CORIA, 991 tons, Captain D. M. Tucker, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE FRENCH SHIP FAUNE 192 tons, Captain Maus, will sail to-day for Mangalore, with a general cargo.

THE P. S. N. Co.'s STEAM SHIP PUNJAB, 685 tons, Commander W. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Bassorah in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP GOBUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Kutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and seven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SEAFIELD, 616 tons, Captain G. B. Webster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chandbally, 3rd February, with a cargo of 11,613 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,823 tons, Captain J. K. Halfield, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Cardiff, 8th October, with a cargo of 2,679 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE STEAM SHIP ANONDALE, 1,294 tons, Captain A. Pottinger arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 20th January, via Newport, with a cargo of railway materials, and Mr. and Mrs. Sibby as passengers.

THE STEAM SHIP CLIVE, 899 tons, Captain N. Promise, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Calcutta, 22nd February, via Galle with general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP ZANTE, 1,822 tons, Captain H.P. Shilston, sailed yesterday for Haure via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez—Mr. J. Charles. For Aden—six deck passengers.

THE STEAM SHIP BORROWDALE, 999 tons, Captain H. J Young, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Rangoon, 21st February, via Galle with a cargo, of 21,298 bags rice and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE BRITISH SHIP MARIA, 1,257 tons, Commander R. Ramsay, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Glasegow, 17th November, with the following cargo:—1,239 tons coals, 153 pachages piece goods, 660 casks beer, 1,435 nos pipes, 463 cases acid, 50 cases sulphur, 100 tons iron, 83 casks firecley, 21 casks paint, 15 packages earthenware, the vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE s.s. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain James Dewdney, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst., from Liverpool, 31st Jan., via Port Said, with the following cargo:—332 packages piece goods, 137 packages wine, 305 boxes soap, 335 tons coals, 66 packages twist, 89 boxes ale, 110 boxes stout, 14 packages iron, 31 packages earthenware, 3,135 bags rice and 5,216 bundles iron hoops, 2,744 bundles iron hoops, 105 nos. iron plates, 40 packages steel, 16 packages colour, 26 packages varnish, 50 packages oil, 2 cases umbrellas, 15 ca-k- bleeching powder, 54 casks soda, 129 casks beer, 157 cask firecley, 279 casks alum, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nasserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's STEAM SHIP MONGOLIA, 1,585 tons Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Shanghai, 8th February, via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Galle, with H. M's mails, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. Ezekiel. From Hongkong—Mr. E. Street, Mr. R. A. Peters, Mr. C. R. Spence, Mr. M. Ward, Mr. C. N. Stewart, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. V. W. Culley, Mr. L. Pacotet and Mr. E. S. Marina. The Mongolia brought the following cargo—From Shanghai—151 chests tea, 59 packages silk, 1 case cigars, and 2 packages goods. From Hongkong—1 box gold leaves, 1 box pearls, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes specie, 110 packages silk, 30 boxes silk piecegoods, 33 packages sundries, 15 packages silk waste, 1 box white copper, 107 cases glass bangles, 159 cases umbrellas, 559 cases cassia, 366 cases preserves, 16 cases glass beads, 6 cases cigars, 62 cases vermillion, 137 cases tea, 530 bags sugar, 420 packages sesm, 10 packages copper cash, 2,997 nos. jars, and 20 packages false pearls. From Penang—75 slabs tin, 2 packages leather, 17 cases mace, 2 cases cigars, 221 bags pese, 45 packages goods, 2,953 bundles rattans, 100 packages dammer, 31 bags sago, 70 bags peppers, 75 packages benzoin, 9,262 pieces horns, 1 box specie, 2 packages silk, 2 cases oil of storax, and 15 packages ivory.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'S STEAM SHIP KASHGAR, 1,514 tons Capt. E. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,533 chests opium, 667 bales cotton, and some packages sundries. The Kashgar carried the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Betts.—For Calcutta—Mr. E. Hall. For Hongkong—Mr. Byramjee Coverjee—For Yokohama—Mr. Leyland and Mr. Joyner.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	Shanghai, Feb 8.
	Clydesdale	Hatfield.....	Cardiff, Oct 8.
	Msraval	Ramsay	Glasgow, Nov 17.
	Borrowdale (s)	Young	Rangoon, Feb 21.
	Clive	Prowse.....	Calcutta, Feb 27.
5	Avondale (s)	Pottinger	London, Jan 20.
	Seafield.....	Webster	Chandballey, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Middlesex	Marston	Rangoon.
	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	K. via Kattyawar.
	Tuscany (s)	Gough	Liverpool via Canal.
	Copia(s).....	Tucker	Liverpool via Canal.
	Cosmopolitan (s) ...	Hitcham	Bassein.
	Zante (s)	Shilston	Havre.
	Punjaub (s).....	Allen	Bussorah.
	Kashgar (s).....	Baker.....	China, &c.
	Gorun (s).....	Baker.....	Kutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Sarmatian, Reaume, for Madras.
Brig Faune, Baker, for Kutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mangolia, for Southampton, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
1	Augustin	.....	Pondicherry.
	Sophie	.....	False Point.
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
2	India(s).....	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
1	Brazillian (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—942 bundles hoops, Greaves. Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Athol—9 cases playing cards, J S Elmore and Co.
Naples s—7 cases clocks, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 500 barrels alum, Tezpall Cumma; 159 kegs iron nails and 1 bundle ricebowls, Hasunally Lalmia.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—80 oxaks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Surafally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Winged Hunter—400 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Agnes Awall—65 bales cotton; Lalchund Ramdayal, 160 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hasum.
European s—50 bales rags, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 27 bales cotton, Veerjee Vurjee; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 27 bales cotton. Veerjee Hunsraj; 25 bales wool, Doabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 2912 cwts coir fibre and 195¾ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tahah Arbee; 22 cases rosa oil; Dattobhoy Dossaji 316 cwts myrabollams, Vishonjee Veerjee; 25 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella.
Brankome Hall s—1,376 cwts myrabollams, Gaddum and Co 1,609 cwts wheat and 49 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,550 cwts sall, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 70 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 52 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolji Reh on; 50 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Boorchund; 1,673 bundles rattans, Peerbhoy Hockumjee; 450 bales cotton, Ped, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 152 bales hemp, A Muncherjee.
Earl of Zetland—100 bales cotton, Lukmidas Khimjee 96 bales cotton, Bhabhakoon Dwarkadass; 145 bales cotton, Munsookhbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Mong lia s—68 cwts nuxvomica, Monjee Natha; 67½ cwts coffee Tyabjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—4,200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Forest Grove—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Romeo s—500½ cwts pepper, James Mackintosh and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontses—465 cwts coffee, Tyabjee and Co; 1,785¾ cwts linseed and 797¼ cwts rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sumatra s—1,414 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—350 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona s—107 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.
Africa s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaughten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy; 90 cases shell fishes and 10 cases fishmaws, Gulamhoosein Jannahomed; 181 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 cwts opium, E D Sassoon; 29½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, F N Pestwalla; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 18 chests opium, Bulleodass Shewshunker; 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 26 chests opium, N J Abraham 17 chests opium, Gulamhoosein Jannahomed; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 29 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5½ chests opium; S E Sassoon; 23 chests opium, Jainaron Luchmiaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—10 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 96 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Budrichund Premsook; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 19 chests opium, Guneshdass Joharimul; 35½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 2 chests opium, Guneshlal Sobhagmul; 8 chests opium, Goolabroy Roopjial; 29 chests opium, E J Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Brebner, Surg-Major, Ms. A M D, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Fitzpatrick, Major and Paymaster, Bl 2-60th Rifles, to appear before a medical board, from Meerut.

MARCH 4.

Mant, Major, By R E, to rejoin, from Calcutta.
Stevens, Lt Col, By Cav, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 5.

Plant, Lt, By Rl Art, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Tuthill, Lt, Ms 16th Hus, on leave, from Deolalee.
Everet, Surr Major, Bl M D, to appear before a medical board, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Plant, Lieut, Bl Rl Art, on leave, to Veraval.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 2.)

MR T C Mitchell, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, vice Mr Lewis Gordon, transferred to the Central Provinces.

The following promotions are made in the Survey Department with effect from the 1st January:—

Major F Coddington, S C, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Major W H Wilkins, S C, Captains E W Samuells, S C, J E Sandeman, S C, J Watrhouse, S C, Assistant Superintendents of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Supdts in the 3rd Grade.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Mr H B Talbot, Captains J R Wilmer, S C, H S Cowan, S C, E H Steel, S C, H S Hutchinson, S C, Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts.

Captain A Bavan, S C, Lieut R G Woodthorpe, R E, Mr G H Cooke, Captain A J C Scott, S C, Lieut R Hobday, S C, Assistant Superintendents of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents.

The following officers of the Survey Department will continue to officiate in the grades noted opposite their names until further orders:—

Major W M Campbell, R E, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade; Captain R J Riddell, R E, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade; Major W F Badgley, S C, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade; Captain A Baird, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade; Mr J Medill, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade; Lieut H J Harman, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade; Mr E C Ryall, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade; Lieut St G G D'Oyly, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

The following reversions in the Survey Department have taken place with effect from the 1st January:—Major H B Thuillier, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, reverted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents. Captain W M Heaviside, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, reverted to his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Pending the arrival of Lieut Temple Captain J R Watson, Wing Officer 16th Bombay N I, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.

Lieut A C Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 1st Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, vice Captain Martelli.

From the date on which Lieutenant Talbot assumes charge of the above office, Captain N C Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Captain E A Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, who reverts to grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore from 14th Dec 1877, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, vice to effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieutenant Talbot.

Mr A H T Martindale, Junior Attache, Foreign Department, is appointed to be Senior Attache, Foreign Department.

Lieut H L Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is appointed Junior Attache, Foreign Department, vice Mr Martindale.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Lieut-Colonel H E Mottes, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class:—Lieut-Colonel A W C Lindsay, Deputy Commissioner 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Mr W J Coughtrie, Special Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of the Quartermaster-General of the Army in India, during the period Major General F S Roberts, C B, V C, may officiate as Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Colonel C C Johnson, C B, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India. Colonel C M Macgregor, C B, I C S E, Assistant Quartermaster-General to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General. Captain E F Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster-General to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General. Major H Colleit, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 23rd Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain R G Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Captain H B Hanna, whose tour of Staff service expired.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed the requisite years' service be rank of Captain A D Colonel, is admitted to that Colonel's allowance:—Lieut-General R G Taylor, C B, C S I.

Major A C Hunter, R A Chief Garrison Instructor, to be Director of Garrison Instruction in India, vice Colonel Creagh-Osborne, C B, on the expiration of his tour of Staff service.

Major A G Ross, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Major H C P Rivers, proceeding on furlough. Captain C C Brow-low, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command. Captain A F Adjutant, to be Quartermaster. Lieut A C Bu-ne, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, permitted to exchange.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for nine months.

Lieut-Colonel Saunders, Cavalry, medical certificate.

Major Webb, R A, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, private affairs, for nine months.

Captain de Lautour, R A, urgent private affairs, for three months.

Captain Aisbitt, General List Infantry, private affairs, for one year.

Honorary Surgeon R J Quinnell, M D, private affairs, for two years.

Conductor Patrick Regan, Ordnance Commissariat Department medical certificate, for two years.

Captain W J LeBreton, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service:

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) St Peter Fooks, Bengal Staff Corps, on Ordinary pension of £456-5, and annuity of £688-12.

Lieut Colonel James Veale Morris, Madras Staff Corps, on Ordinary pension of £386, and annuity of £289-19.

Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J W Younghusband, C S I, Bombay Staff Corps, on Ordinary pension of £456-5, and annuity of £688-12.

The services of Captain J Conran, 68th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Denis Rodrigues to be a 2nd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Hulk Semiramis for general service.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that before any claim for salvage is made by any vessels of H·r Majesty's Indian Marine, full particulars of such claim with an account of the stores damaged or expended by the vessel making it, are to be submitted to the Government of India in the Marine Department; and that no claim of any kind is to be made, nor is any case to be carried into Court, until the consent of the Government of India there to has been obtained.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe, with subsidiary leave not exceeding twenty-seven days.

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and Assistant Accountant-General, P D Department, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Sindia State Railway, and Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways.

Conductor C Gore, Sir Bartle Frere's, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Provincial Branch.

Mr J B Braddon, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted nine months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr J W Wilkinson, Accountant, 1st Grade, office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted one month's privilege leave.

The services of Lieut C H Brookes, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The orders of the Government of Bombay granting leave to Europe for two years on medical certificate, to Mr J F Cockburn, Executive Engineer, Western System of State Railways, are confirmed.

Major C H Luard, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is, on return from furlough, re-appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow.

The services of Mr C L Davies, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, at present on furlough, are dispensed with under section 56 of the Civil Pension Code.

The undermentioned officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T Blissett, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, or until further orders:—Mr J Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade. Mr S F W Vinks, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 25.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Regiment—Second Lieut Thompson, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Captain Stoddart.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Rennick, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain J Hay, whose tenure of office has expired.

5th N I—Lieut Shawe, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

28th N I—Lieut Pearse, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Goorkhas—Lieut Newall, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain Hill, vacated on promotion. Lieut Wheatley, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieut Newall, appointed Adjutant.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

72nd Highlanders—Lieut Brooke-Hunt to be Captain from the 30th June 1877.

81st Regt—Captain Wynne to rank as Captain from the 19th March 1873.

Major L Wavell, Bengal Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Allahabad to Meerut, for general duty.

Lieut H M Bruce, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment as Quartermaster of Wing Officer 15th N I, and to rejoin his own corps, the 54th Foot.

15th Hussars—Lieut Sharman-Crawford, to England, on private affairs, from the 1st March.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Nugent, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

54th Foot—Captain [Local Major] Brind, from Umballa to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Captain Tarleton to England, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Captain McMath to England, to appear before a medical board.

86th Foot—Lieut Anckettil to England, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major W Everet to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major T K Birnie to England, to appear before a medical board

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 28.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Foot—Major and Local Colonel J W Moffatt, to England, to appear before a medical board. Major R L Dashwood, to England, to appear before a medical board.

94th Foot—Paymaster and Hon Captain H Manning, to England, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Captain [Brevet Major] C K Chatfield, to Calcutta, from the 26th February to the 25th June, to study the native languages.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

POWELL—February 26th, at the European General Hospital Ashby Jeromiah, the beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. J. Powell aged 14 years, 9 months and 7 days, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BECK—February 28th, at Gurgaon, the wife of Henry Beck, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
HAW—February 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Quartermaster R Haw, 73rd Regiment, of a daughter.
HALLEN—February 23rd, at Hapur, N-W P, the wife of J H B Hallen, of a daughter.
ROOKE—February 20th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of H W Rooke, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

SMITH—February 21st, at Lucknow, Charles Richard M Smith, Inspector of Customs, aged 40 years.
STUBBS—March 1st, at Lucknow, Francis Deane Morgan, second son of Lieut-Colonel F W Stubbs, R A.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

THE determined spirit in which England is preparing to resume her old place as a great European Power, pledged to the policy of resisting the attempts of any ambitious Emperor or Imperial Alliance to gain the mastery of the whole Continent, is a very cheering sign of the times. It is late, but not too late, for England to interfere in the Eastern quarrel, and she is encouraged to take this course not only by the newly-awakened anger of the nation at the immoderate pretensions of Russia, and by the "excellent condition" of her own army, but also by the confident hope the Government must now entertain of the co-operation of Austria and France. The efforts of the English Government to increase the force available for active service have already had the result, according to the Secretary of State for War, of adding about 15,000 men to the strength of the regular army in the United Kingdom, which now numbers 110,000 men against an average of only 95,000. If we assume that it will always be necessary to keep about 20,000 regulars for the home depots and garrisons, we have left a force of 90,000 men which can be sent abroad forthwith to take part in a great European war; and this force largely outnumbers any of the armies that Great Britain ever kept in the field in previous wars. The 400,000 auxiliaries include the regular reserve, the militia, and the volunteers; and from these sources supplies of excellent recruits could constantly be drawn to maintain the active army at its full strength, for not only would the militia be embodied directly war was declared, but a large proportion of the volunteer force, now consisting of nearly 200,000 efficient soldiers, would in all probability ask to be called out for permanent service. We think, therefore, that a very fair reply may now be given to the question contemptuously asked by some Russian newspapers—What can England do? Even if she stood alone, she could protect all her own interests in South-Eastern Europe, for these chiefly concern the security of positions along the coasts of Turkish territory, which could be occupied and held with ease against the whole strength of the Russian Empire by nearly 100,000 British troops supported by the British Navy.

But there is abundant evidence to show that England will not be isolated in the impending struggle. Austria makes no secret of her resolution to oppose such a re-arrangement of the map of Europe as Russia has just compelled Turkey to accede to; and France every day inclines more eagerly towards an alliance with England against Russia. In the latest number of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* there is an article on "English Opinion" which contains a remarkably frank appeal to England to take the lead in an enterprize in which France, it is promised, will gladly follow her. The writer combats with some vehemence the insidious suggestion of Mr. Dicey that England should imitate and excuse the aggressive and unscrupulous policy of Russia by seizing Egypt as her share of the Turkish spoils. It is, according to the French reviewer, absurd to assert, as Mr. Dicey does, that the fellah desires to be governed by foreigners, for he knows taht it is the rapacity of foreigners which has ruined the Khedive. Formerly Mahomet Ali said:—"*Si le fellah pouvait vomir, il vomirait un Turc*;" but now the English banker, the French speculator, the Greek, German, or Italian commission agent is hated far more bitterly than the Turk. Besides, France, though she has no wish to take Egypt for herself, would not remain on friendly terms with England if the English conquered that country; and therefore the assurances lately given by Lord Derby that no such step was contemplated by Her Majesty's Government have given much satisfaction to the French nation. The reviewer then goes on to exhort England not to be content with taking nothing for herself, but to restrain the devouring ambition of Russia and Germany. "In this age of unbridled "appetites, of ungovernable lusts, a perfectly "honest policy, maintained with resolution and "firmness by the English Government, would "not only have the immense success a novelty "always commands, but it would work mira-"cles. It would check the greed of conquest, "reawaken those who sleep, restore courage "to those who fear, quicken their pulses with "new life, and m[illegible] supporters to itself on all "sides. It w[illegible]nd even by bringing round "English[illegible]n; the Bulgaro-maniacs, the "secto[illegible]hilosophers would lower their "f[illegible]e may believe that the brave "[illegible]es on an omnibus, and who "now [illegible]makes public opinion across the "Channel, would applaud Lord Beaconsfield "when that noble lord had proved to him by "deeds that courageous honesty is often the "most skilful policy. It depends on the Tory "Cabinet to spare Europe the horrors of a "general war. The bold will become more timid, "the weak more valiant, when once they "acquire the conviction that Great Britain "is still Great Britain, that she has not "intrenched herself in her insular selfishness, "that she still cares for Continental affairs, "that her statesmen speak with a voice of autho-"rity, and that they never speak in vain." The publication of this eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal to the English nation in the pages of the leading political Review of the French capital is, we think, a very gratifying proof of the drawing together of the nations of Western Europe in the face of a common dan

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GREAT FALL IN SILVER.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 6-10 P.M.

Silver has collapsed; three farthings down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUESTION OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby, in reply to a question said, that the cession of the Turkish Ironclad Fleet was not included in the Russian peace conditions.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the Commons, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in presenting his Army Estimates, said that the English Army was now in an excellent condition, and numbered 110,000 men besides 400,000 auxiliaries.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

It appears that it is only the preliminaries of peace which have been signed; the definitive Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Russia is to be drafted at St. Petersburg.

The fortress of Erzeroum which the Russians now occupy is to be restored to Turkey.

The question of the passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles by vessels of war is reserved for discussion hereafter.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 4th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8½

The Manchester Market has been less depressed, but not much doing.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 82½

4½ per cent. do. 82½

5½ per cent. do. 90½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 109½

Bar Silver unquotable.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 4, 8-54 P. M.

French Steamer Peicho from Aden arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 5, 11-37 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	..1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	....1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	....1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	..... Rs. 11-9.	"

PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We are informed authoritatively that the Government of Bombay have received sanction to immediately open negotiations with owners of foreshore properties for the purchase of the whole of the foreshore rights, and for enlarging the Port Trust. It is intended to reorganize the Trust so as to bring the whole foreshore under its control. An estimate has been formed of the value of the Foreshore Properties, and a distinct offer will be made to the owners of each property, which, if rejected, will not be renewed.

DISTRESS IN THE NASSICK AND NUGGUR COLLECTORATES.

We understand that, in consequence of the high prices and scarcity of grain, and the consequent distress prevailing in the Nassick and Nuggur Collectorates, the Government of Bombay has issued instructions for the reopening of some of the relief works in those districts.

The Volunteers are in luck. Sir Richard Temple has resolved to give them a breakfast on the Maidan next Wednesday forenoon. As their Colonel, he will do the honours of the feast.

It would be unfair to Sir Richard Temple to suppose him capable of running away from Bombay for two days merely to have a look at a new Tower of Silence built by a Parsee at Nowsaree. Sir Richard had some business of State to do in Guzerat, and the chief object of his journey to Nowsaree was, we believe, to meet Mr. Melvill, the Political Agent at Baroda, and discuss the steps to be taken to put an end to the consumption of smuggled opium in the Baroda State. By an agreement entered into some years ago the Gaekwar is bound to assist us as binding on himself the fiscal arrangements which make the cultivation and sale of opium a monopoly of the Government of India; but this arrangement has never been strictly carried out, and the Imperial revenue has suffered severe losses through the extensive smuggling connived at by the Baroda Government in Guzerat, in which province the population are to a man opium-smokers. The fact that the Government of India has been obliged to employ the agency of the Governor of Bombay in order to get this matter settled is only one out of many proofs we have had of the mistake made by Lord Northbrook when, in a fit of petulance, he took over for the Government of India the direct management of the Baroda State. The difference between the old and the new administration is simply this, that the Government of India now has the patronage, while the Government of Bombay still does the work. Probably, if Mr. Melvill went home, the charge of Baroda would be at once retransferred to Bombay; but at present this return to a sensible form of administration is only talked of, as it has been more or less for the last twelve months.

The most important matter brought for consideration before the Town Council yesterday was a report by the Municipal Commissioner called for by a resolution of the Council, containing his proposals as to the most desirable means of raising the funds for the carrying out of the new Drainage Scheme. On the motion of Mr. Mathew, it was resolved that the report be printed and circulated to the Council and the Corporation, and be brought before the Council a fortnight hence, together with the report of the Drainage Commission, as well as the report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on Mr. Braham's scheme for the improvement of the water supply. With reference to the proposal of the Port Trustees asking the Municipality to contribute one-third (Rs. 8,000) of the cost of a new magazine for storing merchants' gunpowder and other explosives, it was resolved on the motion of Captain Morland (who made certain valuable suggestions during the discussion) that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to confer with the chairman of the Port Trust, and a representative officer of Government, as to the condition on which the Municipality should contribute for the purpose.

It is officially notified that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has signified her pleasure that the salute of 101 guns shall be reserved for the contingency of the personal presence of the Sovereign in India, and that on all other occasions, such as anniversaries and the like, which it is customary to celebrate by a Royal salute, the salute shall be 31 guns.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to have held a Durbar on Monday last, to receive the representatives of the Jowaki tribe whose submission is now complete. The Snider rifles which were stolen from the military guard at Shahkot have been restored, and the full amount of English rifles and native matchlocks demanded have been surrendered, and will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in Durbar, together with the Rs. 15,000 fine imposed. Hostages have been arranged for, and the affair is now concluded. It is believed the troops will be withdrawn from yesterday: the Guides have already left Turki for Mardan, and were on Sunday marching through the Kohat Pass, which is being surveyed as a conclusion to the operations.

We hear that Mr. Elliott is about to visit Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy on famine prospects in Mysore, and that it is likely that Mr. Elliott will be appointed Secretary to the Famine Commission; also that General Strachey is about to visit Madras and Mysore, and that he will be accompanied by Mr. Howell, who will take up the preliminary duties of Secretary to the Famine Commission until such time as Mr. Elliott can be spared from Mysore.

We learn that Major Impey has accepted the post of Resident at Nepal, vice Mr. Henvy.

The Marine Survey Department continues to do much useful work. We have received from Captain Taylor a copy of a "List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore)," corrected up to date by Mr. R. C. Carrington, which contains the fullest particulars regarding every light in British India, the Red Sea, and on the coast of Arabia, and supplies in a convenient form an abundance of information which must be invaluable to shipmasters. The price of the List is only one rupee.

It is officially notified, in order to prevent inconvenience or misapprehension, that noncommissioned officers of the unattached list and serving in departments, will only be allowed to proceed at once to the port of embarkartion in anticipation of their furlough being granted, when recommended by a medical board, for an immediate change to Europe. In cases in which removal to Europe is not urgently necessary, they should be detained at their stations until furlough is formally granted.

The *Madras Athenæum*—Bombay has held another successful meeting to discuss the question of how and by whom our letters are to be brought from Europe. As matters now are, we, in Madras, may think the Bombayites very fortunate. They usually get their letters on a Thursday, and have three whole days to answer them. At Madras the mail is ordinarily delivered on a Saturday, and we have three hours to answer them in. Cannot we help Bombay by a meeting here? Is it of no consequence that we should get our letters earlier than we do? Those learned in these matters say that there is no reason why we should not. Madras should let her voice be heard in the matter and not be content to be merely the offshoot of another Presidency. The mails last month have only reached Madras on Sunday. That will be the second time in six months in which Madras has had no opportunity of replying to letters for a week. Is there no public spirit in Madras to take this question up?

H. M. S. Tamar left Hongkong on the 12th Feb. for England via Singapore and Suez. As she steamed through the harbour, she was cheered by the crews of the various ships of war, including that of the flagship of our American cousins. The bands of the British and American flagships played appropriate airs. She has on board besides the balance of H.M.'s 28th Regiment, and military invalids, and time-expired men, the following officers and men late of H.M.S. Vigilant, Egerie, Fly, and Lapwing:—Captain E. J. Church, Commanders: Sir W. Wiseman, Bart. J. Bruce. Lieut.-Commander U. C. D. Ryder. Lieutenants: Hon. H. N. Shore, A. L. Murray, W. C. Forsyth, R. H. Paul, F. A. A. G. Tate, and A. J. Loane. Navigating Lieutenants: J. W. Barnard, G. W. Bailliston, R. F. Young, and W. H. Stephens. Chief Engineers: C. P. Turner, H. Jones, and R. Widdicombe. Engineers: R. Sutherland, G. Triggs, G. A. Hearson, A. Stewart, T. Scott, and W. Bremner. Assistant Engineers: J. W. Medlen, T. Agnen, and W. J. Firks. Surgeons: R. A. Mowll, M.D. E. J. Lloyd, and J. W. Davis. Paymaster: W. S. Ramsey. Assistant Paymasters: J. W. Cheste. H. C. Bernard, and G. V. Rashleigh. The following officers of the 28th are also on board:—Colonel Compton, A. S. Dickins, Captains Fra. Edward Webb and George H. Moore-Lane, Lieutenants Edward Kirkman Lloyd, Henry Ludlow Lopes, L. Grafton Beckham, and Willoughby Inverarity, and Sub-Lieut. Pilkington. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Moore-Lane are also passengers to Singapore; and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Dixon, and Mrs. and the three Misses Shervington for England.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co., Shanghai, having resolved on the substitution of the telephone for the Siemens' magnetic dial instruments, used by them for communication between their head office and their wharves, the necessary alterations to the apparatus have been made. The apparatus consists of a Siemens' 6-magnet inductor and polarized alarum for calling the attention of the station to be spoken with, and a double telephone made especially for the requirements of the Company's lines. Two telephones are used; the current traversing one in an opposite direction to that circulating in the other. This disposition is to meet certain exigencies which might present themselves from an electrical point of view; but beyond this it is found that the use of two telephones adds materially to the strength of the sound produced, and in listening, a telephone is applied to each ear, thus not only producing speech in each ear, but effectually excluding all extraneous sounds, which are found to greatly mar the effect when only one telephone is used. In fact, nothing more than ordinary stillness or attention is required when using the double telephones. This is in itself a great advantage, and one which will tend to increase materially the use of this wonderful instrument. As the resistance through which the telephone will work is practically unlimited, great care is required in the insulation of all its parts, vulcanite and solid paraffin being freely made use of. The telephone is now fairly launched in China, and the managers of the M. S. N. Co. have shown promptness in their appreciation of this marvel of the nineteenth century.

The telephone is no longer a novelty in Singapore. Trials have been made with Professor Graham Bell's instrument between the Central Police Station and the Colonial Secretary's office, the Colonial Secretary's Office and Government House, the Square and the Patent Slip Dock Co., a distance of over three miles, and on the Tanjong Pagar Co.'s line. All the trials, it is said, were successful, and the telephone, we suppose, may now be considered one of the institutions of that settlement.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT NOWSAREE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO THE TOWER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The ceremony of consecrating the Tower of Silence or "Dokhma," built by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Dorabjee Tata, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, and dedicated to the memory of his deceased mother, Bai Cooverbai, takes place on Friday, the 8th March, instant. The sacred prayers commenced on Monday, and will terminate on Friday. During these last four days, none but Parsees will be allowed to have a sight of the inside of the tower. All other persons were allowed to inspect it before Monday. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who seems to have a hearty liking for the Parsees and their various social institutions, having a desire to examine minutely the construction of a "Dokhma," was invited by Mr. Tata to visit Nowsaree for the purpose of seeing one before it was consecrated. Accordingly, Monday, the 4th instant, was fixed by His Excellency as the day on which he would visit Nowsaree. This ancient town forms an important part of the dominions of His Highness the Gaekwar, the district round it being one of the most fertile provinces in Guzerat. It is governed by a person called the "Sooba," who is the chief civil, military, revenue, and political officer in the district. The present incumbent is a young Hindu gentleman, Mr. Luxman Juggunnathjee, who was formerly a Deputy Collector and Magistrate under the British Government; and owing to his high education and legal attainments, his services have been secured by the Baroda State. The Parsees, soon after their flight from Persia, sought refuge in Nowsaree, which is the chief seat of the Parsee priesthood, and their sacred fire, which had been brought here, and preserved for several centuries, but which was surreptitiously removed to Oodwara by a sectional priesthood, about 130 years ago. The Parsees therefore attach considerable importance to Nowsaree, not only from their national tradition, but from the fact of its being the first place of security in India for their sacred fire and the principal seat of their religious learning. It may be mentioned also, *en passant*, that from the peculiar nature of its soil, the date tree thrives most luxuriantly here, and the juice, called toddy, yielded by it, is said to possess great medicinal properties for purifying the blood and otherwise renovating the system. Acting on this belief, this town is annually visited in the cold weather by hundreds of Parsees, who avoid water and use toddy as their principle beverage.

The town of Nowsaree contains a population of about 18,000 souls, of whom 6,000 are Parsees. Nowsaree being his native place, Mr. Nusserwanjee Tata, finding that the old towers of silence had decayed and crumbled to pieces, thought of building a new one in commemoration of the name of his mother, within the same enclosure where the ancient ones existed. The idea of erecting a resting place for the dead is always and in all countries considered a pious one, and its execution carries, as is believed by Zoroastrians, the soul of its builder to heaven. Mr. Tata therefore could not have directed his liberality to a better purpose than to provide his native townsmen with a suitable tower of silence. Since the commencement of the building in March 1877, and more particularly within the last fortnight, it has been visited by thousands of Parsees not only from Bombay, but from almost all villages in Guzerat. At present the town is literally crammed with Parsee ladies and gentlemen from Bombay, and every house has its dozens of guests, and every lawyer and hotel-keeper unexpectedly is now full of boarders. Mr. Tata has made ample provision for accommodating all visitors, and for this purpose has set up several mandwas or marquesin different parts of the town. Hearing of the advent of H. E. the Governor on Monday, a vast number of Parsees came here on Saturday and Sunday, both by the mixed and mail trains. The city presents a very lively and animated appearance, and being kept clean and well watered, it looks a place quite different from what it ordinarily is.

The arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Governor and suite are simply perfect. It was at first expected that they would leave Bombay by the mail train on Sunday night, arriving here at ½ past 3 on Monday morning; but as it was crowded, a special train was placed at the disposal of His Excellency. The bungalow prepared for the temporary residence of the Governor belongs to the high priest of the Parsees, Dastoor Dorabjee Meharjee, and is very elegantly and tastefully "done up" for the occasion by Mr. Tata. In addition to its being furnished with English walnut furniture belonging to Mr. Tata, it has been supplemented by four Jubbulpore tents, in its spacious compound, for the accommodation of His Excellency's staff. The whole premises are decorated with Chinese lanterns, and various other devices in tumbler lights, evergreens, &c., &c.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Lindsay, Major Rivett-Carnac, Major Frith, Mr. Hart, and Dr. Waters, left Bombay on Sunday night by a special train, which was in charge of Mr. Duxbury. At the Grant Road Station, Mr. Mathew, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, saw His Excellency and suite off. As this was entirely a private visit to Nowsaree, there were no officials present. However, the station was enlivened by the band of Mr. Wilson's Circus playing the National Anthem and two or three other airs, the said band happening to go to Baroda that evening with a portion of the Circus troupe. The train started at eleven o'clock, and was timed to arrive at Nowsaree at 5-10 (Bombay time). The train reached its destination in due time, and the station was filled with people to receive His Excellency. The station was neatly decorated with flags, transparencies and evergreens, and the whole of the sidings and platform were lighted with coloured glasses. Mr. Tadbali, District Traffic Superintendent, was in charge of the station and to him the credit of its deckings is due. On the platform were Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., K.C. Ollivant, (Assistant Collector of Surat) Captain Portman, (Superintendent, B. B. Railway Police) the Honorable Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., (Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay) F. Whyte (Resident Engineer), Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Juggannath, (Sooba of Nowsaree), Sorabjee Jehangeer (Nsibae Sooba), Eduljee Rustomjee, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy (Inspector of Railway Police), Dustoor Hoshungjee Jamasjee, Dr. Maneckjee Gimi, Dr. Jamsetjee Byramjee Burjorjee and Jamsetjee Gards, &c., &c. By the same train the following gentlemen arrived:—Messrs. K. R. Cama, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, &c. On the platform, Mr. Dosabhoy introduced the leading men of the town to His Excellency; amongst others, noticed the Sooba, the Desais (landholders), the Dustoors, and other visitors. His Excellency and suite then drove from the station to the bungalow, which was prepared to accommodate H. E. The streets through which he passed were decked with flags of various colours, and were thronged with Parsee ladies and gentlemen, who frequently cheered the Governor on seeing them. On reaching the bungalow, the party alighted, and having had their *chota hazree*, they proceeded to the Tower of Silence, the Governor and Major Frith riding on horseback. There were several beautiful arches on the roadway, having in gold letters the words—"Welcome, Sir Richard Temple." At the tower there were several mandwas put up for the visitors as a protection from the sun. H. E. was shown the tower by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Mr. Bezonjee Muncherjee, the architects who superintended its construction. There is a three (opaque) bulls at the entrance of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, in front of the tower. This agree serves as the place where a perpetual fire is kept up by burning sandalwood and frankincense. It is also used to perform some ceremony after a corpse is laid down in the tower. Another agree is being built by the present Sir Jamsetjee, and his contributes out of the charity funds left by the first Parsee Baronet. It will cost about R. 5,000. At the tower, H.E. was met by Mr. Tata, and his son, Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Messrs Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., Dinshaw M. Petit, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Nowrojee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee N. Petit, Jehangeer Hormusjee Warcha, Dusoor Hoshunjee, Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Juggannath, Sorabjee Jehangeer Paruck, &c., &c. The Sooba had provided a body of mounted police belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar, which formed a guard of honor both at the railway station, at the bungalow of H. E. and at the tower. We give below a complete description of the tower, for the edification of our European readers, who will be able to form a pretty accurate conception of its interior and its surroundings.

This Tower of Silence (commonly called "dokhma") is erected at Nowsaree by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Dorabjee Tata, and dedicated to the memory of his deceased mother, Cooverbai. It is a structure in the form of a hollow cylinder, standing on the top of a partially hollow frustrum of a cone. It is built upon a high piece of ground within the premises of the old towers. The central part of the tower is called "bhundar," wherein the bones of every corpse, after it fleshy part has been consumed, are reduced to ashes by exposure to the sun and air. The top of the remainder of the frustrum is surrounded by a parapet wall of the tower, and is divided into seven concentric rings. The first or the outermost, the third, the fifth, and the seventh rings form pathways for the corpse-bearers; the second, the fourth and the sixth rings, separated as they are by the third and fifth rings, are each divided into sixty-five compartments or receptacles, called "pavees," for the bodies of males, females, and children respectively. Thus there are 195 receptacles. They radiate from the centre of the tower and are separated from each other, in each of the three rings by ridges called "sandas." These are about an inch in height above the level of the "pavees," and have channels cut into them for the purpose of conveying the liquid matter flowing from the corpses and also rain water from the "pavees" into the "bhundar." The entrance door of the tower faces due east. Its position was fixed by an observation of the Polestar. The shutters are made of sheet iron. The door is reached by a flight of twenty-two stone steps. Its top has a segmental arch with a horizontal bed, upon which rests a marble tablet, seven feet long and two feet high, containing inscriptions in Pehlvi, Guzarati and English. Each inscription consists of three lines. The English one reads as follows:—"This Tower of Silence, erected to the memory of his mother, Cooverbai, was erected by Ervad Nosherwanjee Ruttonjee Dorabjee Tata, Nowsaree, 8th March 1878 A. D. Four drains are constructed within the body of the plinth. They commence from the surrounding wall of the tower there and pass beyond it. The drains of the tower down into four wells sunk into open ground at equal distances. Each drain has a perforated vertical stone plate at its commencement and an iron barred grating just below the exterior of the plinth. The bottom of each drain has a gradient of one foot in six feet. This gradient is a continuation of the inclination given to the bhundar. Its route is as vortex in all directions. Each of the four wells has a permeable bottom and is filled with sand up to a height of five feet. The surrounding walls of the wells are also rendered permeable by being built with radiating stones, laid dry, some of which are omitted at intervals in the several rings or layers. The wells are covered over by arches. All the foundations are laid upon hard ground, and are entirely formed by layers of concrete. The surrounding wall, or the facing of the plinth, is built with medium dressed cut stone; the parapet wall of the tower is also built with material of the same description. The joints in the facing of the plinth, as also those in the parapet, have been strengthened by copper pegs inserted at intervals both horizontally and vertically. The several dimensions are as follows:—The interior diameter of the tower, as limited by the parapet, is 62 feet; the outermost diameter is 70 feet; the outer diameter of the plinth at the surface of the ground, 66-6; the fourteen or the plinth which was laster of one foot 8 feet; the diameter of the "bhundar" is 20 feet 6 inches; the depth of the "bhundar" at its centre 8 feet; the thickness of the parapet one foot; its height above plinth 8 feet; height of plinth above the surface of ground 8 feet; minimum height of the tower above ground 16 feet; and the maximum 22 feet. The area of the interior of the tower is 3,019 square feet. The diameter of each well is 6 feet; the depth of ditto 35 feet. The aggregate capacity of the four wells is 21,136 gallons; the gathering area of the wells is 3,117 square feet; the quantity of rain water from a continued fall of 12 inches, say in one day, would be 3,117 cubic feet or 19,419 gallons. The excavation for the foundations of the tower was commenced in February 1877, and the "tana" ceremony, *i. e.*, the ceremony preceding the laying the foundations, was performed on the 8th March 1877. The construction of the tower having been now completed, the ceremony of consecrating it, with a view to its being used for the purpose for which it is designed, is to commence on Tuesday, and will be completed on the 8th instant (Friday), just a year after the performance of the "tana" ceremony. The whole of the stone used in the construction of the tower was brought from Bombay by rail. The speedy completion of the building is, in a great measure, attributable to the facility afforded by this means of conveyance.

Both on their way to the tower and back, the gubernatorial party and other visitors were lustily cheered by the Parsees who had mustered strong in the streets through which they passed. On their return home, H. E. and suite breakfasted, after which a reception was held. The Sooba was presented by the Honourable Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and that officer presented his principal men of his staff to H. E. Mr. Dosabhoy then introduced the following gentlemen:—Desais Burjorjee Nowrojee, Bomanjee Dorabjee, Dosabhoy Byramjee, Burjorjee Pallonjee, Jehangeer Cowasjee, and Bapoojee Merwanjee; Dustoors Dorabjee Mehiarjee, Rustomjee Kaikhusroo, Rustomjee Jamasjee, Hoshungjee Jamasjee, Dorabjee Cursetjee, Dinshajee Pestonjee Kanga, Dr. Maneckjee Gimi, Messrs. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy Moonsiff, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee N. Petit, Cowasjee D. Petit, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Cursetjee J. Tarachand, Nathooram Jorawurmul, Hormusjee B Moos, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Hormusjee Nowrojee, K. R. Cama, &c., &c. His Excellency conversed for a long time with Mr. Cama on Parsees and their religion, and the means taken by European scholars to render their Zend Avesta into English. When the reception was over, H. E. asked Mr. Cama to have some further information on the subjects mentioned above, and they were both occupied in discussing them until about four o'clock, when the following address was presented to H. E. by the Parsee inhabitants of Nowsaree. At that hour a large concourse of people assembled in the compound of the bungalow for the purpose, and Mr. Framjee Muncherjee Kanga, master of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Nowsaree Madress, read in a clear and loud voice the address, which was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, G.C.S.I. and C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned Parsee inhabitants of Nowsaree beg respectfully to approach your Excellency with a cordial welcome to this ancient town which has been the chief seat of the Zoroastrian priesthood since the expatriation of the community from Persia and its settlement in Western India, upwards of ten centuries ago.

We also solicit your Excellency's acceptance of our sincere thanks for the kind condescension which has induced your Excellency to visit us at a time when thousands of our co-religionists from all parts of the country have assembled to witness the interesting ceremony of consecration of the Tower of Silence which has been built by the liberality of a native of this town, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.

On so auspicious an occasion as the present, we cannot but thankfully remember the shelter and protection so kindly extended to our ancestors by Hindu chiefs and notably by the Government of H. H. the Gaekwar whose immediate subjects we are.

But our thanks are pre-eminently due to the British Government under whose benign rule our community has prospered to a high degree and enjoyed the most inestimable benefits. We therefore hail the opportunity of unanimously acknowledging to your Excellency as the representative in this Presidency of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the British Government, and expressing the feelings of loyalty and devotion we entertain towards Her Most Gracious Majesty.

In the person of your Excellency we confidently look forward to one whose administration will be sure to perpetuate these feelings of gratitude and loyalty. Your Excellency's previous brilliant career and the warm interest evinced in all matters which concern the welfare of the natives of this country afford ample proof of this,—and it therefore only remains for us earnestly to pray that the Almighty may crown your Excellency's administration with complete success.—We beg to subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Nowsaree, March 4, 1878.

His Excellency, in reply, made a long oration, extolling the ancient Persian national character, as regarded their agriculture, habit of truthfulness, soldierly bearing, &c. After thanking the Parsees for the kind expressions used in the address, H. E. said that he saw several dustoors and priests before him, and it was a fitting occasion that he should draw their attention to matters affecting their national character. Their ancient works on religion were translated into modern European languages by French, German, English and Danish scholars. H. E. mentioned the names of A. du Perron, Bournoff, Martin Haug, Westergaard, Spiegel, West, &c. Their works were now available, and they threw considerable light on the religion enunciated by Zoroaster. The speaker then referred to the following remarkable passage from the work of Professor Drape, an eloquent American writer of note, which would interest the Parsees. The passage quoted was as follows:—"While European Greece, full of ideas of liberty and independence, rejected the sovereignty of Persia, Asiatic Greece acknowledged it without reluctance. At that time the Persian empire in territorial extent was equal to half of modern Europe. It touched the water of the Mediterranean, the Ægean, the Black, the Caspian, the Indian, the Persian, the Red Seas. Through its territories there flowed six of the grandest rivers in the world—the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Indus, the Jaxartes, the Oxus, the Nile, each more than a thousand miles in length. Its surface reached from thirteen hundred feet below the sea-level to twenty thousand feet above. It yielded, therefore, every agricultural product. Its mineral wealth was boundless. It inherited the prestige of the Median, the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Chaldean Empires, whose annals reached back through more than twenty centuries." His Excellency then read the subjoined paragraph, being a translation from Mon. Leon Cahun's "Blue Banner":—"I was on my way to China that I made the acquaintance of Temujin, and although he be a pagan, I am entirely devoted to his person and service; for—herken well to what I say—it is he who will avenge the nomads for the acts of injustice which they have suffered at the hands of the accursed inhabitants of the towns. Yes! I am conspiring here, but it is not for myself! It is for the great and eternal cause of the nomad Turks and Mongols against the Tadjik and Iranian settlers; on behalf of the nomads who have broad faces and slanting eyes and scanty beards, like we have, against the men with long noses and bushy beards, in the battle of the desert and the prairie against the cultivated land." These passages, H. E. continued, would give some idea as to how great had their (Parsees') forefathers been. The Persian empire was consolidated with great labour and concentration on every side, and defended by some of the great heroic feats of Zal, Rustom and others, as was apparent from their epic poems of Shaha-Nama. Through effimancy and luxury, the empire was gradually subdued by nomad tribes. It was, however revived for a time. But it was again subjugated by the Arab invaders, who forcibly converted the Persians to the faith of Mahomed. H. E. then advised his hearers that so long as they gave preference to pleasures and luxuries over their ancient habits of industry and labour, they would begin to lose their nationality. Their ancestors by their hard manual labour and industry enjoyed wealth and prosperity; and if they pursued the same course, it would lead them also to maintain their national prosperity. It was, however, observable, that their tendencies were such as to their national decay. H. E. then referred to the Honourable Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's synopsis of the history of the Parsees, in which he says that when they were, when they arrived in India, extremely good cultivators, very industrious and good soldiers. His Excellency said that there was not a single Parsee who could bear arms; he could not affirm positively, but if there were, they were very few. Then, again, there were no ryots of any note, except three families in Nowsaree, who were literally reduced to poverty for the kindness and liberality of the Gaekwar, and except what was held by other persons in the city. But properly speaking there were no real Parsee cultivators of the soil; they were becoming essentially men not of the country, but of the town. For a long time they had distinguished themselves in their modes of life than their Hindu fellow subjects. They must remember that at the present time there was very active and keen competition was going on between them and the Marwarees and Boras, who were fast coming into the position formerly occupied by the Parsees. This was a subject for their grave consideration. In addition to education spread, young men tried to look to various professions; but all men could not follow the same profession. There were certain strata in society where manual labour was required; and it was advisable that educated young men should not disdain manual labour. H. E. must represent to his hearers that they should attend to practical and technical education and remember what excellent ancient Persian traders, agriculturists and cultivators were. It was well known what remarkable aptitude they had for gardening. Mr. K. R. Cama had just shown H. E. some passages in the Zend Avesta, particularly in the Vendad, which in the 3rd Fargard spoke in admiration of what was paid by Zoroaster. These passages were quoted from Bleek's Translations of Spiegel's Avesta. They were as follows:—"Who fourthly rejoices this earth with the gratest joy? Then answered Ahuramazda: He who most cultivates the fruits of the field, grass and trees, which yield food, O holy Zarathustra, or who produces wheat underlaw land with water, or gives water to the waterless (land). For the earth is not glad which lies long uncultivated. * * * * *

He who does not cultivate this earth, O holy Zarathustra, with the left arm and the right, with the right arm and left, then this earth speaks to him. Man! thou who dost not cultivate me, with the left arm and right, with the right arm and left, always thou standeth there, going to the doors of others to beg for food. Always they bring food to you, thou who beggest lazily out of doors." Continuing his remarks on agriculture, H. E. said that it was the foundation of all national prosperity; and the precepts of their own Zoroaster showed that there were systems of agriculture which prevailed in ancient Persia that were the oldest in the world; there were canals and irrigational works which were known to be thousands of years old,—which flourished on the banks of the Jaxartes, the Tigris, and the Euphrates, the remains of which were visible to this day. The country round them were perfectly irrigated and densely populated. In reference to Persian irrigation, H. E. read the following remarkable passage from the work of Mr. George P. Marsh, called "the Earth as modified by human action":—"in the regions regarded by general tradition as the cradle of the human race, are find traces of canals evidently constructed for the purpose of irrigation at a period long preceding the ages of which we have any written memorials. There are in ancient Armenia (then a part of the Persian empire) extensive districts which were already abandoned to desolation at the earliest historical epoch, but which, in remote antiquity, had been regated by a complicated and highly artificial system of canals, the lines of which can still be followed; and there are in all the highlands where the sources of the Euphrates rise—in Persia, in Egypt, in India and in China—works of this sort which must have been in existence before man had begun to record his own annals." The following was quoted from "Atkinson's Translation of the Shaha Nama," on the same subject:—

"Deserted lands
Were cultivated; and wherever stream
Or rivulet wandered, and the soil was good,
He fixed the habitations of his people:
And there they ploughed and reaped; for in that age
All laboured; none in sloth and idleness
Were suffered to remain, since indolence
Too often vanquishes the best, and turns
To nought the noblest, firmest resolution."

These reflections, H. E. added, must draw the attention of all the Zoroastrians in Western India to the importance of following agricultural pursuits. If they continued to multiply and increase their race as they had hitherto done, they would have to take to more of manual labour and physical hardships than hitherto. If they wished to be successful, they would have to employ their skill and enterprise in their industrial occupations, and success in which was the very backbone of national prosperity. Happily there was plenty of land in this presidency, which could be utilised in the manner suggested. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in his book on Parsees says, that they would make splendid soldiers in the native army. If they made much more in other employments, certainly that would not last long. Thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans were content to serve on the pay that they got in the native army; and there was no reason why the Parsees should not follow in that profession. While following industrial pursuits they must not forget their moral training, which Zoroaster had so well enjoined. It would be remembered that the ancient Persians were famous for their habits of truth-telling: in the present age the habit seemed to be the very reverse. H. E. was not speaking on his own authority; but it was remarked that the habit of untruthfulness was too prevalent, they having met with so many reverses and vicissitudes of fortune, that they were often tempted to say and to do what was wrong. They should recollect that rigid moral rectitude had been bequeathed to them by Zoroaster in his religion, and H. E. referred them to section 3 in the Khorde-avesta, as found in "Bleek's Translation of Spiegel's Avesta," which passage was remarkable for the force of its language. It was as follows:—

"The strong kingly Majesty, &c., which united itself with Yima, the shining, possessing a good congregation, to approach your Excellency with a cordial welcome to this ancient town which has been the chief seat of the Zoroastrian priesthood since the expatriation of the community from Persia and its settlement in Western India, upwards of ten centuries ago.

We also solicit your Excellency's acceptance of our sincere thanks for the kind condescension which has induced your Excellency to visit us at a time when thousands of our co-religionists from all parts of the country have assembled to witness the interesting ceremony of consecration of the Tower of Silence which has been built by the liberality of a native of this town, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.

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In the person of your Excellency we confidently look forward to one whose administration will be sure to perpetuate these feelings of gratitude and loyalty. Your Excellency's previous brilliant career and the warm interest evinced in all matters which concern the welfare of the natives of this country afford ample proof of this,—and it therefore only remains for us earnestly to pray that the Almighty may crown your Excellency's administration with complete success.—We beg to subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Nowsaree, March 4, 1878.

His Excellency, in reply, made a long oration, extolling the ancient Persian national character, as regarded their agriculture, habit of truthfulness, soldierly bearing, &c After thanking the Parsees for the kind expressions used in the address, H. E. said that he saw several dustoors and priests before him, and it was a fitting occasion that he should draw their attention to matters affecting their national character. Their ancient works on religion were translated into modern European languages by French, German, English and Danish scholars. H. E. mentioned the names of A. du Perron, Bournoff, Martin Haug, Westergaard, Spiegel, West, &c. Their works were now available, and they threw considerable light on the religion enunciated by Zoroaster. The speaker then referred to the following remarkable passage from the work of Professor Drape, an eloquent American writer of note, which would interest the Parsees. The passage quoted was as follows:—"While European Greece, full of ideas of liberty and independence, rejected the sovereignty of Persia, Asiatic Greece acknowledged it without reluctance. At that time the Persian empire in territorial extent was equal to half of modern Europe. It touched the water of the Mediterranean, the Ægean, the Black, the Caspian, the Indian, the Persian, the Red Seas. Through its territories there flowed six of the grandest rivers in the world—the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Indus, the Jaxartes, the Oxus, the Nile, each more than a thousand miles in length. Its surface reached from thirteen hundred feet below the sea-level to twenty thousand feet above. It yielded, therefore, every agricultural product. Its mineral wealth was boundless. It inherited the prestige of the Median, the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Chaldean Empires, whose annals reached back through more than twenty centu

embarrassment from the inability of the Company to complete with it successfully. If the Railway Company's rolling stock is still insufficient for the conveyance of the increasing export trade, the authorities were bound in the public interest to supplement it, the moment it was seen to be unequal to probable requirements, to such an extent as would amply provide not only for this increasing trade, but for exigencies which, experience has taught us, might be of frequent occurrence. It must be apparent to His Excellency that this continued failure of the Railway Company to keep pace with the export trade of the Presidency is also less injurious to merchantile interest than it will be eventually to the imperial revenue and the prosperity of the country; and in respectfully requesting his immediate attention to the subject, I am directed to express the hope that measures will be at once adopted to remove the cause of complaints which merchants have had too just reason to make during the last 12 months against the inefficiency of the Company, whatever may be the cause to which that inefficiency is now attributable.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

A copy of the letter of the Chamber of Commerce should be sent to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and the Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for early report. The position at present appears to be as follows:—The goods traffic now being carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is larger in respect of tons lifted, though less in respect of ton mileage, than it was this time last year. In other words, more goods are handled, but they are not carried so far. In 1877 the famine in the Deccan and Madras attracted grain in large quantities to the South-East line, but this year the traffic is less than in 1877 on the South-East line, while heavier on the North-East line and Nagpur branch. The line has been much improved for working purposes during the past year by the addition of several crossing and signalling stations. The Company are also better provided with engines, and are adding to their Locomotive stock week by week.

On the other hand, the number of foreign wagons coming on to the Railway from northern lines at Jubalpur is considerably less than in 1877, while there is a heavier demand than ever for wagon stock at Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations.

The Bombay Government have accordingly supported the recent application of the Railway Company to augment it by the addition of 1,000 ten-ton covered wagons.

These wagons cannot be on the rails for some months, and in the meantime the Agent is endeavouring to supplement the existing wagon stock by hiring from other Companies; more wagons will be available for trade purposes when all the permanent way material for the Dhond and Manmad line has been carried down; the additional Engines may enable the Traffic Department to obtain more work out of the stock now on the line; it is understood that the question of improving the working of the stock, so as to obtain better results from it, is engaging the special attention of the Traffic Manager; that the work of replacing defective axles, so necessary to prevent the disastrous failures which are now so common, is being pushed forward as rapidly as means permit, and that wagons of a larger and stronger type are being substituted for the old stock as these are brought into the shops for renewal.

Should the Agent be of opinion that further and immediate measures are necessary, he should take prompt action. The Chamber of Commerce would have a copy of this Resolution, and the papers should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE ON THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IV.

(*India's Daily News*, February 22.)

HAVING arranged for a satisfactory system of pensions and retirements, Sir Andrew Clarke has also considered the future of the department. In this direction, the changes he proposes are such as we shall to-day only indicate. They are such as are likely to provoke discussion, though, if they were carried out, we are not indisposed to the conclusion that the department would gain in efficiency, and the State profit by a more symmetrical arrangement. If the work entrusted to the Public Works Minister. Sir A. Clarke starts by recognising the anomaly which at present exists of Civil Engineers performing military work, and of the whole department being, so to speak, constructed on civil lines so that Royal Engineer Officers entering it cease to be regarded as in military employment. It is not likely in the future that officers of the local army or of the Indian Staff Corps will recruit the department. As then the military element in the department is likely to be confined to Royal Engineer Officers of the Imperial or local lists, Sir A. Clarke would have service in the department regarded as primarily military service, and with this end place under the Military Works Branch, "all cantonements, fortifications, frontier posts, &c." But if officers are to be regarded as employed in a purely military sense, the conclusion is almost irresistible that they should act under the orders of the head of the army. Sir A. Clarke accepts this conclusion frankly, and would give the Commander-in-Chief the powers of a Local Government, "he would make all promotions, except to the posts of Inspector General and Chief Engineer, regarding which His Excellency would place his recommendations before the Government of India, in the Public Works Department; he would submit the Annual Budget of the Military Works Branch, and exercise the powers of sanction possessed by local Governments." To carry out this arrangement, His Excellency would be assisted by an Inspector-General of Military Works. On this scheme we reserve our opinion until we have seen the detailed work suggested. But though the first claims on the Royal Engineers sent out from England would be that of pure army service, there are other branches of the department in which they might find employment with advantage to the State. Railways, telegraphs, and surveys occupy too prominent a position in modern war to permit of the State forfeiting the advantage of having, ready to its hand, a body of military officers trained for such work, and experienced in its management and organisation. Sir A. Clarke would, therefore, open the Survey Department, State Railway construction, and the Telegraph Department to officers of Royal Engineers, and would also reserve for them a small number of appointments in the Accounts Branch of the Department, on the Staff of the Civil Engineering Colleges, and as Mint Masters. But in order to discourage election for service in the Irrigation and Provincial Branches he would, at the end of ten years' service in these branches, remove officers of Royal Engineers serving therein to the permanent reserve list. He would also remove to this list officers employed as Mint Masters, and those engaged on the Account Branch.

Civil Engineers are now recruited from Cooper's Hill, from the Indian colleges, and by special appointments. If special Engineers were engaged for special works, a contingency which might easily arise, Sir A. Clarke would engage them for a given term of years, on higher salaries than would be paid in the regular department. He would also resort to temporary employment, instead of on every occasion burdening the permanent establishment with men recruited to meet an emergency. In dealing with Cooper's Hill recruits, Sir A. Clarke would endeavour to secure for the students the inestimable advantage of a sound practical training. At present, "those from Cooper's Hill, though perhaps possessed of a higher general education, and on the average of a higher social status, have really no practical knowledge of their profession, and for some time after joining the department are of very little use indeed." They also manifest a marked "dissatisfaction at their position and prospects in the Public Works Department." On the other hand, the Stanley Engineers stand first in point of utility; this was the inevitable result of any comparison, simply because the Stanley Engineers were all men experienced in the practice of their profession. "The Thomason College students start with the advantage of a knowledge of the language, and the ways of the people; their book knowledge is excellent and sufficient, and they have displayed an actual superiority in the way of surveying and levelling." Brought thus to the test of utility, the Cooper's Hill students leave much to be desired, the more so that they enter the department in a grade, 2nd Assistant Engineer,—which pre-supposes a certain excellence, an excellence which they possibly possess. The Stanley Engineer's all practical men selected by competition were appointed only 3rd Grade Assistants. It is clear that that system then did not leave a fair trial. Sir A. Clarke remarks—"I must say that I personally have never approved of the institution of a special Civil Engineering College in England for the supply of Engineers to the Public Works Department, *and I cannot find that the previous opinion of the Government of India was ever asked for.*" To remedy existing defects, he would limit the college course to two years, after which those who pass the prescribed tests might be articled for two years to Civil Engineers in practice; a premium of £200 or £250 would probably be required, of which the student might be required to pay a portion, or for the first no salary would be given; for the second, they might receive a small stipend, say £100. The selection for India from among those willing to accept appointments should be deferred till the expiry of the articles, and the stipend would be paid on appointment. Under such conditions as these, the admissions to the college should be limited to candidates below 18 years of age. This, however, affects only India. Sir A. Clarke would go further, and greatly enlarge the scope of the college, so as to make it supply that want of an institution for the special education of youths for the engineering profession which has been generally felt. "It is deserving of consideration whether the institution might not be made a National School of Engineering sided by India and the Colonies, in addition to an English endowment, the practical training being given in some such way as I have indicated above. I would suggest that the subject be referred to the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who have had, from time to time, the subject of the special and technical training of Civil Engineers under their consideration."

The Public Works Minister deprecates any change in the constitution of the Thomason College, and while retaining it for natives of India, would interpret the word "native" in accordance with 33 Vic., cap. 3—"Any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established for temporary purposes only." The reason for this is found in the fact that it would be a positive disadvantage to those of pure Asiatic blood if they, and they only, were admitted to the college. "Under the present system," according to the Principal of the College, "they associated both in and outside the college walls with fellow-students from whom they gain familiarity with the more energetic phases of character of the race with whom (as Engineers of the Public Works Department) they will have to associate." On the general question it is satisfactory to find Sir A. Clarke agreeing entirely with Sir W. Muir, in saying—"It would be hardly possible to admit natives, and exclude Europeans; perhaps no class, not excepting Mahomedans and Hindoos, have a stronger claim upon Government than the Europeans and Anglo-Indians born in this country." Of late years a desirable change has come over the supply of students to Roorkee. For the last six years they have been mainly derived from the colleges of the N.-W. P. and the Punjab. "The Bengalis of late on their own province have as much the position of a foreigner as an Englishman, and is frequently no more familiar with the ways and language of the people than an Englishman is, while he does not command the same respect, or inspire so much confidence. The up-country pupils are more practical and manly, and are of a stuff better suited in their own country for the duties of an engineer than the Bengalis."

Such, then, are the proposals for recruiting the department put forward by Sir A. Clarke. To whatever difference of opinion they may give rise, it cannot be denied that they have a single eye to the efficiency of the department, and that at the same time every interest is duly considered. In the main, they would place the officers of the Public Works Department on the footing of a carefully organised and carefully supervised service, recruited by young men having a fair practical, as well as a good technical, knowledge of their profession; that greater efficiency would result cannot be doubted, if only because of the *esprit de corps* which would animate the whole service as a service. As far as the suggestions are concerned for removing the present excess of officers, and for securing to the members of the department in future a fair pension for service of a high class, we cannot see what objections can be raised to Sir Andrew Clarke's scheme. And for those proposals which deal with the future of the service, we can only say that they have so many points of recommendation, that we earnestly hope the Government will see its way to giving them a fair trial.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 20 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Parbut House contains 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	,,	600
Walker's House	,,	500
Keepsake	,,	350

NOTICES.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 20th April 1878.
Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.
Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.
Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
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